Gazette of the United States.

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THE TABLET.——No. LXXX.

"No errors are more dangerous than those which appear too trifling to be corrected."

(Continued from the last number, and concluded.)

"I WOULD just observe concerning the manner of teaching arithmetic, that boys in general spend a vast deal more time and pains to learn that art, than is necessary, and do not always learn it, when they have done. Boys cannot learn arithmetic mechanically, as they do writing: They must be old enough to understand it. If lads are put upon the study of arithmetic before they are fourteen or fifteen years old, slow will be their progress, and imperfect their attainments. The mind must have formed some skill in combination, before it can be employed in that study to profit. But boys may acquire a sufficient knowledge in arithmetic for all the purposes of common life, by applying five or six weeks closely to it, under a good instructor, and at a proper age. Instead of this, how often do we see boys spend winter after winter in learning a few of the most simple rules of that art, and at last not be able to reduce a single rule to practice? And is it not requisite that females should have some acquaintance with arithmetic? A venerable old man, in grey hairs, and an aged matron, who cannot keep their own accounts, may justly weep over a misfortune, for which they are not answerable; but an indifferent spectator, who knows the worth of an education, may view with indignation that criminal negligence in men of interest, which will render the fate of posterity not less unfortunate.

Thus have I hinted at the principal defects and inconveniencies that attend the present mode of education. I am sensible that, though all I have said may be confessed, yet there is one general objection to any alteration; which is, that the people cannot support more expensive schools. But in answer to this I would observe, that if they would venture upon the experiment, they might support schools with the same or less expence, that would be much more advantageous. Economy may defeat itself by being carried to an extreme. When calculations are too close, there may be a saving in the expenditure, but the object will not be accomplished; and by attempting to save too much, all may be lost. Men who are always employed in small, trifling business, who pursue an unsteady course of life; and who, to use a familiar phrase, are always creeping along by the edges, will never make a head in the world, but must always remain poor and contemptible. It is just so with schools. People build an house, or rather put up something that *will do the turn for the present*; they send fifty, sixty, or seventy children to one Instructor, though this is too great a number, they own, yet, *he must do as well as he can*: Part of them have books—some have only pieces of a book which *must do the turn for the present*; and some have none at all, but these *must do as well as they can*. The children cannot be spared, more than two or three days in a week, to attend school, but when they do go, they must learn *as well as they can*. A master is hired, who perhaps is a vagabond, and if he is not quite so good as could be wished, yet he is cheap, and people must do *as well as they can these hard times*. What is all this but creeping along by the edges? What is it but squandering away money and making a mock of education?

Dare, my candid readers, to step from the beaten path of custom and prejudice. Erect schools upon a different footing, and you will find them not only more advantageous for your children, but in the end, much cheaper for yourselves.—But even upon the supposition that good schools are eventually more expensive than bad ones, this should not frighten people, when they reflect that a good education is the best legacy they can bequeath their children. Thousands of persons, who have grown up to a state of manhood and found they could scarcely read or write, have wished, fervently wished their parents had left them less estate and a better education. But there is one argument of more weight than private advantages, and which ought to make parents more solicitous to encourage schools. We inhabit a country evidently formed for a great empire, where civil and religious liberty have taken up their abode, and where they will be found, as long as they are found on earth. The only way to preserve these unimpaired, is to diffuse knowledge among the body of the people. Once reduce the mass of the people to a state of ignorance and their bondage is inevitable. We have struggled through an arduous war to defend our religion and freedom, and let us be vigilant to furnish posterity with the means of defending them. We should remember at the same time, that we live in a late period of the world, as well as a glorious one, and may we not look forward with eagerness to that finished state of society, when the diffusion of science shall have taught men, that there can be no happiness but in virtue; no liberty but in law?"

FROM THE INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER.

MR. OSWALD,

AT a noted inn upon the road to Reading, I found two countrymen, who had arrived nearly at the same time. After warming themselves, they began a conversation, which appeared to me at once interesting and diverting. I therefore took the first opportunity of putting it in writing, as nearly in the words of the parties as my memory could enable me. If you think it will either be useful or entertaining to your readers, it is at your service. A TRAVELLER.

Andrew. Aye! three days? Why, how could you spare so much time?

Henry. I was waiting for my waggons; and it was such fine fun to hear the speeches, that I could hardly get away at last.

A. Then you can tell us a great deal of what they are doing.

H. Why as to that—I do not know very well what they are doing; but some of them make monstrous fine speeches.

A. Well and what do they say?

H. O! they do pay one another off so cleverly.

A. Why Henry I suppose that you and I must put our hands in our pockets and help to pay them all at last. If they spend their time in paying one another off in words, we shall be forced to pay all hands of them in solid coin. But can't you tell us any thing about the business they were about?

H. Yes—the first day I was there, they were just finishing a long dispute about Electors. They had been at it all the week before.

A. What about Electors?

H. Why, whether the people should chuse for themselves, or find some others to chuse for them.

A. To chuse what?

H. Why, to chuse Senators, I think they called them.

A. And why were the people not to chuse for themselves?

H. Because they would not chuse right—and it was too much like the old Constitution—so they said.

A. And who were to chuse the Senators?

H. The people were to chuse men to chuse them—I don't well understand it.

A. Will there be no end of distrusting the people? Have our gentry so soon forgot where they sprung from? I suppose the people will not be trusted to get their own children, by and by.—But how did it end?

H. It was voted at last, that the people should chuse the Senators themselves.

A. Very good—I'm glad to hear it.—What was the next thing?

H. Compound rations was the next.

A. Compound rations! what's that?

H. I did not quite understand it—but they talked as if a rich man was to have a great many more votes than a poor man—Something about reckoning a man's head worth twenty shillings, and then making compound rations of his head and his money.

A. What! are we to be governed only by the wealthy?

H. Why not? Would you have beggars and vagabonds govern us?

A. No, by no means; for beggars and vagabonds always vote on the side of the rich, whether they are right or wrong; so that the wealthy will always have full as much weight as they ought to have, without increasing the number of their own votes. The middling class of people, freeholders and householders, of moderate property, settled residents, who live industriously upon their labor, are the firmest supporters of the country. They have a firm attachment to their country, and they are free from those ambitious, aspiring thoughts which lead a man to seek his own aggrandizement at the expense of his neighbours. A rich man is always wishing to be richer and greater; and he always has a rabble of needy dependents ready to assist him. He need not be helped to more influence.†

NOTES.

† I believe it will be found upon a very little reflection that those are naturally most attached to their country, who have the most to lose in consequence of any disasters which may happen to it: As the great body of our citizens consists of those in middling circumstances, it necessarily follows, that they must be the support of the country; but that "they are free from ambitious thoughts" either collectively or individually, is contradicted by the experience of all ages; and especially by that of the State of Pennsylvania, otherwise a form of government which centered all power in a purely democratic assembly, never would have been so obstinately supported—a form of government, which left nothing to the wealthy part of the community, but what they obtained by intrigue, and the influence of property. And pray have the rich no rights in which to be secured? That wealth which is the object of envy of desire—and the great spring of exertion to every man, let his situation be what it will, in a *simple democracy*, may be, and generally is employed to the most pernicious purposes; or else being considered as a *grievance*, or necessary to be assumed by the majority for exigencies of State, proves the destruction of its possessors—facts justify these observations How important and necessary then is the great revolution in Pennsylvania, by which the Rights of every class of citizens are more clearly ascertained and secured—

"*For nature hath left the tincture in the blood,*
All men would be tyrants if they cou'd."

Poor men are always wishing to be rich: Rich men to be richer; and power is equally attractive to *all*, but most dangerous in the hands of those who are the most ignorant.

H. Why, truly, there seems something in this—But how will you hinder beggars and vagrants from voting?

A. This might be done. Suppose that nobody was to vote till his name had been at least a twelve-month on the county tax books, and the taxes paid. I think this matter might be managed.

H. Well! Andrew! you could always out-talk me; but if you were to hear the orators in the Convention, you would be quite dumbfounded.

A. And who are the great orators?

H. Why there is Wilson; but thay say he has changed sides.

A. How so? what side is he of?

H. Why, he was against Electors, and against the compound rations.

A. Well, whether he changed sides or not, I find he's on the right side. Who are the other orators?

H. Why, there's a tall lean gentleman—I forget his name; but it seems to me that his throat is lined with bell metal, and his tongue steeled like a broad-axe—He hack'd and hew'd at Wilson, like any wood-chopper—But Wilson could talk back again—and it's fine fun. There's a heap of them—all speakers—and they talk by the hour.

A. But you forgot to tell me what became of the compound rations, as you call them?

H. O! they had not finished that yet.—

A. No!—and when do they expect to get thro their business?

H. Some time next Summer, they talk.

A. Some time next Summer!—Why I thought, when some of you were carrying petitions about, you told the people they were to save expences; that the Convention would sit only a fortnight and make us a cheap government.—

H. Why;—yes;—it was—somehow so;—but, to say the truth, they begin to talk that the new government is to cost more money than the old one. *A.* How so?

H. I can't tell;—but they talk about Chancellors and Judges with salaries all over the state. * Indeed neighbor Andrew I almost wish I had been quiet as you advised me, and contented myself as I was.

A. Well! well! come don't be discouraged, since the Convention is met, let us hope for the best. I trust they will go through with what they are about; and if they do but give us a tolerable government and cure the people of the itch for calling Conventions for altering the government every twelvemonth, I shall be contented.—Good, sometimes comes out of evil, and, for my part, I really wish this Convention may not rise, till they present us with a bill of costs that shall make us sick of them.—**

H. Why I hardly think I shall carry about a petition for a new Convention very soon again.—But which way are you travelling Andrew?

A. To Philadelphia upon the old affair.—My Lawyer writes me word that the Supreme Court sits this month, and, if I will attend, he expects to get final judgment for me this term. And then I expect old Nicodemus will pay me off. I really want my money, neighbour Henry; and if you and some others had not befriended me, I do not know how I could have held out so long without it.

H. Well, Andrew—have patience!—I have bad news for you. So many of the Judges and Lawyers are in the Convention, that the Supreme Court is put off.

Upon this piece of information, honest Andrew assumed an attitude and countenance that was too distressing for my feelings. As I could not relieve him, I left the room.

* "Chancellors, Judges, and Salaries."—Individual, competent, and responsible officers, are held up as a bugbear—while the expences of the people for their support, bear no proportion to those innumerable streams which drain the public treasury to defray the charges of Committees on Committees, State officers without titles, and without responsibility, who always keep public business in a circle, and never bring any to conclusion, while they have a majority to keep the public purse open for their emolument.

** A very laudable wish! but a free people never will be easy under a bad Constitution; and Conventions are the wisest expedient that mankind ever adopted; and next to the wisdom of our country discovered in making Constitutions, they do the greatest honor to our invention and philanthropy as a people: Let the people feel the salutary influences of a *good* Constitution, and they will not think of Conventions.

EUROPE.

VIENNA, November 2.

WHEN the Emperor yesterday was attending the TE DEUM, an expreſs arrived with the news of another victory. Lieut. General Prince Hohenlohe, who commands in Tranſylvania, on the ſame day of the capture of Belgrade, beat a detachment of the enemy near Perenzeny, and on the morrow (October 8) all the Ottoman corps, of ten thouſand men, with five cannons, under the command of the Pacha Cara Muſtapha, who approached to attack. Cara Muſtapha, it is ſaid, killed himſelf, and 1500 of his men followed the ſpirited example. Five of the enemy's cannon, ammunition, from 40 to 50 colours, a quantity of arms, the camp, the magazine of Vadeny, as well as that of Tyrguſchyl, have fallen into the hands of our troops, who have made a conſiderable booty, particularly of cattle. Our loſs is trivial; but the Prince Hohenlohe, has received a contuſion on his right thigh. He declares, that at the concluſion of the preſent campaign, the ſignal advantages gained, ſucceeded one another with a rapidity which is not leſs glorious than aſtoniſhing.

PARIS, October 14

AN officer of the National Guards died a few days ago. His interment was ordered at 5 o'clock, and the bearers were taking him to the church—Some women of the neighbourhood, who happened to be in the church when the body drew near, enquired why the bell did not toll. They were informed, that the friends of the deceaſed had paid only the ſmall fees, and that it was not cuſtomary to toll when that was the caſe. The women inſiſted upon tolling the bells inſtantly, and made the ſame ceremony be performed at a neighbouring convent. They inſiſted on the corpſe being laid in one of the church vaults—military honors were then performed, and the people diſperſed.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

SATURDAY, October 17.

The Committee of enquiry reported their opinion yeſterday before the Aſſembly, on the ſubject of Monſ. Beſanval—they have not found any thing againſt him that amounts to the charge of felony, and they therefore expreſſed a wiſh for his enlargement.

The Aſſembly ſeemed very averſe to this meaſure. The majority were of opinion, that Monſ. Beſanval had contributed more than any other perſon to the troubles in July laſt. "Either, ſaid M. de Rebell, there was a plot for the deſtruction of Paris, or there was not; if there was, the author ſhould be rigorouſly puniſhed, if not, it is the city of Paris itſelf that ſhould be brought to trial."

The Duke de Liancourt demanded M. Beſanval's being enlarged on his parole. If ſecurity is aſked for him, added the Duke, I am myſelf willing to enter into it.

M. de Luynes ſaid, he had ſerved under M. Beſanval fifteen years, and that he had never known him give out an order that did not do honor to his character as a benevolent man and a good ſoldier.

Another member obſerved, that the letter written by M. Beſanval to the Governor of the Baſtile, which the Committee could not find, was ſtill to be ſeen at the Preſident's of the diſtrict of St. Gervais in Paris.

It was then diſputed, whether or not he ſhould be tried at the Chatelet in France.

M. Mirabeau propoſed adjourning the trial till a proper tribunal was appointed for trying him and others accuſed of ſimilar crimes.

The Aſſembly voted, that the Chatelet ſhould be this tribunal for the time being.

LONDON.

Nov. 5. The Welch, the Danes, and the Norwegians, all aſſert, that ſome of their former adventurers diſcovered America long before Columbus had found land to the weſtward. Whether there may be any of their deſcendents ſettled on the banks of the Miſſiſippi muſt admit of a very great doubt, as the ſhipping of the ancient Britons were not equal to herring boſſes: and provided they might even have been wafted by a continuance of eaſterly winds to the other ſide of the Atlantic, yet there is very little probability that the Indian tribes would ſuffer a ſmall colony to penetrate from the ſea coaſts to the internal parts of that Continent, and there to form a ſettlement free from diſturbance or attack; it muſt, however, be admitted that evident marks have been traced, by which it is known, America had been viſited by a people acquainted with the arts of improved life, as traces of fortifications and fortified camps have been diſcovered, and earthen ware, with inſtruments of huſbandry, dug out of the earth in different places; thoſe people are, however, ſuppoſed to have been a colony from ancient Carthage.

The Jews, who have obtained the full rights and privileges of citizens in his Imperial majeſty's dominions, no doubt have purchaſed that favor at a very conſiderable price. This is the firſt time that people have been naturalized in any empire, kingdom, or ſtate (except for the ſpace of one year in England) ſince the period of their chief city being ſacked and deſtroyed by Titus Veſpaſian.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE following NEW YEAR'S WISH was addreſſed ſome years ſince, on the Firſt of January, by a young gentlemen, to a circle of his female friends: His finiſhing hand might poſſibly make it leſs exceptionable to the critic's eye—but as it is, I think he need not bluſh to own it: By publiſhing it, you may probably *ſurprize* him, as you will gratify your conſtant reader, LAVINIA.

NEW YEAR'S WISH.

TO you, my young friends, while I write,
Kind wiſhes ſpontaneous ariſe;
And does aught my rude paſſions excite,
They are huſh'd by benevolent ſighs.
A Muſe, in the form of a Dove,
Hovers round and diſpels every fear;
She bids me each talent improve
To hail you a HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Her mandates I chearful obey,
As her ſmiles I would ſtrive to procure;
For the lines that my wiſhes convey,
May her favors in future ſecure;
On you, my young friends, may ſhe ſmile,
That your verſe may with melody flow;
And may joy all your ſorrows beguile,
Nor an hour be reſerved for woe.

When WINTER ſhall ſternly appear,
And Nature in gloom be array'd,
When the Mariner ſhudders thro fear,
Leſt his bark ſhould by winds be betray'd,
Then in ſafety, well ſhelter'd from ſnow,
May you, putting ſorrow aſide,
In domeſtic tranquility know,
All the joys of a ſocial fire-ſide.

When SPRING in young beauty ſhall ſmile,
And charm following charm ſhall unfold;
In rapture, beholding the while,
May your portion be pleaſures untold;
May each ſongſter that chirps on the ſpray,
May each flow'ret that blows in the field,
For you be more chearful and gay,
For you its choice fragrances yield.

When SUMMER ſhall ſultry advance,
And flocks from their ſports ſhall retire;
May each youth, who declines the light dance,
Your charms, and your virtues admire.
May the grape-vine form Arbors of eaſe,
While the eglantine ſkirts them around,
And then may the freſh balmy breeze
Waft perfumes from each neighboring ground.

When AUTUMN his treaſures ſhall bring,
When each fruit-tree ſhall bend with its load;
May your hearts ever gratefully ſing
The hand that ſuch bleſſings beſtow'd.
Thus ſweetly ſhall time roll away,
Nor ſhall you once wiſh it in haſte:
And the YEAR that commences to-day.
Far happier ſhall be than the paſt.

Then, when WINTERS and SPRINGS ſhall decay,
When SUMMERS and AUTUMNS are o'er,
And PHOEBUS, the Prince of the day,
Shall wake the glad ſeaſons no more:
To you, each forgetting her mirth,
May beauty immortal be given,
May you change the faint joys of this earth,
For tranſports uncloying in Heaven.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 16.

Thurſday laſt both Houſes of Congreſs proceeded from Federal-Hall, in carriages, to the reſidence of THE PRESIDENT of the United-States; The SENATE at 11, and the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES at 12 o'Clock, when The Preſident of the Senate, and The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, reſpectively, preſented the following ADDRESSES, in anſwer to The Preſident's Speech to both Houſes—and received the Reply annexed to each.

To THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE, the Senate of the United States, return you our thanks for your Speech delivered to both Houſes of Congreſs. The acceſſion of the State of North Carolina to the Conſtitution of the United States, gives us much pleaſure; and we offer you our congratulations on that event, which at the ſame time adds ſtrength to our Union, and affords a proof that the more the Conſtitution has been conſidered, the more the goodneſs of it has appeared. The information which we have received, that the meaſures of the laſt ſeſſion have been as ſatisfactory to our conſtituents as we had reaſon to expect from the difficulty of the work in which we were engaged, will afford us much conſolation and encouragement in reſuming our deliberations in the preſent ſeſſion for the public good; and every exertion on our part ſhall be made to realize and ſecure to our country thoſe bleſſings which a gracious Providence has placed within her reach. We are perſuaded that one of the moſt effectual means of preſerving peace, is to be prepared for war, and our attention ſhall be directed to the objects of common defence, and to the adoption of ſuch plans as ſhall appear the moſt likely to prevent our dependence on other countries for eſſential ſupplies. In the arrangements to be made reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of ſuch troops as may be deemed indiſpenſable, we ſhall with pleaſure provide for the comfortable ſupport of the officers and ſoldiers, with a due regard to economy. We regret that the pacific meaſures adopted by government with regard to certain hoſtile tribes of Indians, have not been attended with the beneficial effects towards the inhabitants of our ſouthern and weſtern frontiers, which we had reaſon to hope; and we ſhall chearfully co-operate in providing the moſt effectual means for their protection; and if neceſſary, for the puniſhment of aggreſſors. The uniformity of the currency, and of weights and meaſures, the introduction of new and uſeful inventions from abroad, and the exertions of ſkill and genius in producing them at home, the facilitating the communication between the diſtant parts of our country, by means of the poſt-office and poſt roads, a proviſion for the ſupport of the department of foreign affairs, and a uniform rule of naturalization, by which foreigners may be admitted to the rights of citizens, are objects which ſhall receive ſuch early attention as their reſpective importance requires. Literature and ſcience, are eſſential to the preſervation of a free conſtitution; the meaſures of government ſhould therefore be calculated to ſtrengthen the confidence that is due to that important truth. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures, forming the baſis of the wealth and ſtrength of our confederated republic, muſt be the frequent ſubject of our deliberation, and ſhall be advanced by all proper means in our power. Public credit being an object of great imporance, we ſhall chearfully co-operate in all proper meaſures for its ſupport. Proper attention ſhall be given to ſuch papers and eſtimates as you may be pleaſed to lay before us. Our cares and efforts ſhall be directed to the welfare of our country; and we have the moſt perfect dependence upon your co-operating with us on all occaſions, in ſuch meaſures as will enſure to our fellow citizens the bleſſings which they have a right to expect from a free, efficient and equal government.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

In Senate, Jan. 11, 1790.

To which the Preſident was pleaſed to make the following reply—

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your addreſs, and for the aſſurances, which it contains, of attention to the ſeveral matters ſuggeſted by me to your conſideration.

Relying on the continuance of your exertions, for the public good, I anticipate for our country, the ſalutary effects of upright and prudent counſels.

G. WASHINGTON.

The Addreſs of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

THE Repreſentatives of the people of the United States, have taken into conſideration your Speech to both Houſes of Congreſs at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

We reciprocate your congratulations on the acceſſion of the State of North-Carolina; an event which while it is a teſtimony of the increaſing good will towards the government of the Union, cannot fail to give additional dignity and ſtrength to the American republic, already riſing in the eſtimation of the world in national character and reſpectability.

The information that our meaſures of the laſt ſeſſion have not proved diſſatisfactory to our conſtituents, affords us much encouragement at this juncture, when we are reſuming the arduous taſk of legiſlating for ſo extenſive an empire.

Nothing can be more gratifying to the Repreſentatives of a free people than the reflection, that their labors are rewarded by the approbation of their fellow citizens. Under this impreſſion, we ſhall make every exertion to realize their expectations, and to ſecure to them thoſe bleſſings which Providence has placed within their reach. Still prompted by the ſame deſire to promote their intereſts which then actuated us, we ſhall, in the preſent ſeſſion, diligently and anxiouſly purſue thoſe meaſures which ſhall appear to us conducive to that end.

We concur with you in the ſentiment that agriculture, commerce and manufactures, are entitled to legiſlative protection, and that the promotion of ſcience and literature will contribute to the ſecurity of a free governmeut; in the progreſs of our deliberations, we ſhall not loſe ſight of objects ſo worthy of regard.

The various and weighty matters which you have judged neceſſary to recommend to our attention, appear to us eſſential to the tranquility and welfare of the Union, and claim our early and moſt ſerious conſideration. We ſhall proceed without delay, to beſtow on them that calm diſcuſſion which their importance requires.

We regret that the pacific arrangements purſued with regard to certain hoſtile tribes of Indians, have not been attended with that ſucceſs which we had reaſon to expect from them; we ſhall not heſitate to concur in ſuch further meaſures as may beſt obviate any ill effects which might be apprehended from the failure of thoſe negociations.

Your approbation of the vote of this Houſe at the laſt ſeſſion, reſpecting the proviſion for the public creditors is very acceptable to us: The proper mode of carrying that reſolution into effect, being a ſubject in which the future character and happineſs of theſe States are deeply involved, will be among the firſt to deſerve our attention.

The proſperity of the United States is the primary object of all our deliberations, and we cheriſh the reflection, that every meaſure which we may adopt for its advancement, will not only receive your cheerful concurrence, but will at the ſame time derive from your co-operation, additional efficacy in enſuring to our fellow citizens the bleſſings of a free, efficient, and equal government. FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,

Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

To this Addreſs, The Preſident was pleaſed to make the following reply:

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with pleaſure the aſſurances you give me, that you will diligently and anxiouſly purſue ſuch meaſures as ſhall appear to you conducive to the intereſts of your conſtituents; and that an early and ſerious conſideration will be given to the varions and weighty matters recommended by me to your attention.

I have full confidence, that your deliberations will continue to be directed by an enlightened and virtuous zeal for the happineſs of our country. G. WASHINGTON.

January 14.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.

Mr. Smith of the committee appointed to wait on the Preſident of the United States, to know at what time and place the Houſe ſhould wait on him to preſent their addreſs, reported that the Preſident had appointed to-morrow at twelve o'clock, at his own houſe.

Mr. Huntington, from Connecticut; Mr. Cadwallader, from New-Jerſey; Mr. Heiſter, from Pennſylvania; and Mr. Smith, from Maryland, appeared and took their ſeats.

On motion,

Ordered, That ſo much of the ſtanding rules and orders of this houſe, as directs the mode of appointing committees, be reſcinded; and that hereafter it be a ſtanding rule of the houſe, that all committees ſhall be appointed by the Speaker, unleſs otherwiſe ſpecially directed by the houſe, in which caſe they ſhall be appointed by ballot, and if upon ſuch ballot the number required ſhall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the houſe ſhall proceed to a ſecond ballot, in which a plurality of votes ſhall prevail; and in caſe a greater number than are required to compoſe or complete the committee ſhall have an equal number of votes, the houſe ſhall proceed to a further ballot or ballots.

The Houſe reſumed the reading of the ſtatement of the ſouth-weſtern frontiers, and of the Indian department, as referred to in The Preſident's meſſage of yeſterday: Whereupon,

Ordered, That the ſaid meſſage and ſtatement be referred to a committee of five, and that Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. Brown, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Baldwin, be of the ſaid committee. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14.

Mr. Sedgwick, from Maſſachuſetts; and Mr. Hartley, from Pennſylvania, appeared and took their ſeats.

Mr. Livermore, Mr. Ames, Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, (M.) were added to the committee, to whom was referred the ſtatement of the ſouthweſtern frontiers and Indian department.

The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury was received and read, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe, this day fortnight.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15.

Mr. JACKSON, took his ſeat this day.

The memorial of John Cockran, Commiſſioner of the Loan-Office in the State of New-York, praying for an addition to his ſalary for reaſons ſtated in the memorial, was read, and laid on the table.—Alſo, the petition of William Montgomery and Co. reſpecting certain inventions, which was laid on the table.—Alſo ſundry reports of the Secretary of the Department of War, on a number of petitions and memorials referred to him at the laſt ſeſſion.

Mr. HARTLEY—upon a preſumption that the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion, was to be taken up in the preſent, in the ſituation it was then left—propoſed that the bill for the promoting of ſcience and uſeful arts, and for ſecuring to authors and inventors the benefits of their writings and diſcoveries ſhould be taken into conſideration, and to that purpoſe laid a motion on the table.

Mr. SMITH (S. C.) moved that the Houſe ſhould go into a committee of the whole on the Preſident's Speech, which motion being agreed to—Mr. BALDWIN took the chair.

Mr. SMITH then read a ſtatement of the ſeveral articles in the Speech which were recommended to the conſideration of the Houſe—and moved that the committee of the whole ſhould come to a reſolution to refer the ſame to ſelect committees—This being adopted, the committee roſe, and the Chairman reported the reſolution to the Houſe—On which the Houſe appointed committees for the following purpoſes, viz.

Reſolved, that a committee be appointed to report a plan to provide for the national defence, and Mr. Gillman, Mr. P. Muhlenberg, Mr. Heiſter, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Floyd, were appointed.—

Reſolved, that a committee be appointed, for bringing in a bill making proviſion for perſons employed in the intercourſe between foreign nations, and the United States—Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Lee were appointed.—

Reſolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the eſtabliſhment of a uniform rule of naturalization—Mr. Hartley, Mr. Tucker and Mr. Moore were appointed

That part of the Speech referring to uniformity in the coin, weights and meaſures of the United States, was referred to the Secretary of State. Several other parts of the Speech, reſpecting poſt offices, and poſt roads—the promoting of ſcience and literature, &c. it was ordered ſhould lie on the table—as reports were ready to lay before the Houſe relative to thoſe ſubjects.

Mr. GOODHUE moved that a committee ſhould be appointed, to divide the State of North Carolina into diſtricts, for the purpoſe of collecting the impoſt in that State, agreeable to the laws of the United States.

Several other motions, referring to the ſame object, were introduced—but the following propoſed by Mr. Sedgwick was adopted, viz.

Reſolved, that a committee be appointed to report a bill or bills, for making ſuch alterations in the laws of the United States, as may be neceſſary to conform the ſame to the preſent State of North Carolina—and Mr. Benſon, Mr. Cadwallader and Mr. Trumbull were appointed.

Adjourned till Monday, 11 o'clock.

LEGISLATURE OF STATE OF NEW-YORK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1790.

A MESSAGE *from His Excellency the Governor, to the General Aſſembly of this State.*

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATURE,

THE Amendments propoſed to the Conſtitution of the United States, and the other Communications which have been made to me in your Receſs by the Direction of Congreſs, will be ſubmitted to your Conſideration with this Meſſage. The Returns required by the Reſolutions accompanying theſe Papers, for the Treaſury and War Departments, are already directed to be made and tranſmitted to thoſe Offices reſpectively.

The uſual Returns from your Treaſury will diſcloſe the preſent ſtate of our Finances, and evince the neceſſity of a permanent Arrangement for the ſupport of Government and the maintenance of the public Credit. I am happy to obſerve, that many intereſting Objects which have ſince the cloſe of the War occupied much of the Time of the Legiſlature, are now accompliſhed, and that it will conſequently be in your Power to devote a greater Portion of your Attention to this important Buſineſs.

I conceive it proper, at this Time, to remind the Legiſlature, that in the Courſe of the preſent Year the Period will arrive when by our Conſtitution a Cenſus of the Electors and Inhabitants is to be taken for apportioning the Repreſentation to the Senate and Aſſembly.

It is with Pleaſure I inform you, that the Survey of the waſte Lands, directed to be ſold, is compleated, and that ſuch Progreſs has been made in the running out of thoſe allotted as a Bounty to the Troops of this State, that Grants may be iſſued to the Individuals entitl d to them without any further actual Surveys. I ſhall direct the Accounts of the Expences, which have accrued in thoſe Services, to be lodged in the Auditor's Office for Liquidation, and I flatter myſelf it will be found, that as great a regard to Oeconomy has been obſerved as the Nature of the Buſineſs, and the Obſtructions which attended the Execution of it, would permit.

With reſpect to the Meaſure recommended more immediately to my Care by the concurrent Reſolution of the Senate and Aſſembly in July laſt, it is ſufficient to mention, that it has been executed without incurring any Expence to the State.

G. CLINTON.

New-York, 13th of January, 1790.

The ſeveral acts of Congreſs, and other communications which accompanied the meſſage of his excellency the Governor were alſo read.

Ordered, That the ſaid meſſage of his excellency the Governor, and ſundry matters which accompanied the ſame, be committed to a committee of the whole houſe.

Mr. Jones introduced the following reſolve viz.

Reſolved, if the hon. the ſenate concur herein, That the treaſurer be, and is hereby directed to deliver one copy of the laws of the ſtate to his Excellency the Governor, one to each houſe of the legiſlature of the United States, one to the ſecretary of ſtate for the United States, two to the clerk of the ſenate of this ſtate, four to the clerk of the houſe for the uſe of the legiſlature, one to the chancellor, one to each judge of the ſupreme court, and one to the judge of the court of probates, one to the ſecretary, one to the attorney general, one to the clerk of the ſupreme court, one to the auditor, one to the clerk of each county of the ſtate for the uſe of their reſpective offices, and one other copy for the uſe of his own office, one to the clerk of each town, for the uſe of each town, he giving his receipt, one for each judge of the ſupreme court of the United States, one to the clerk of the ſupervisors in each county, for the uſe of the ſupervisors——Alſo to Richard Varick and Samuel Jones, Eſquires, by whom the ſaid laws were reviſed and digeſted, each one copy; and to each member of the ſenate and aſſembly of this ſtate one copy—and the treaſurer is hereby directed, to have regard, in the diſtribution of the ſaid laws, to the order obſerved in this reſolution, giving priority to thoſe who are firſt named, adopted 37 to 4.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14.

The following meſſage was received from the Senate:

Reſolved, (if the hon. the Aſſembly concur herein) that a joint committee of both Houſes of the Legiſlature be appointed to examine ſuch accounts as have been ſubmitted by the auditor of this ſtate to the commiſſioner appointed by the United States, for ſetling the accounts between the United States and individual ſtates; and to adviſe the auditor relative to the vouchers of the claims of this ſtate: and in caſe of ſuch concurrence, that Mr. Philip Schuyler, Mr. L'Hommedieu, and Mr. Livingſton, be of the ſaid committee on the part of the Senate.

The Houſe concurred, and appointed Mr. King, Mr. Randall, Mr. Schoonmaker, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Giles, the committee on their part.

The Houſe reſolved that they would chooſe a Council of Appointment this day at 12 o'clock.

Went into a committee on the Governor's meſſage;

Mr. Watts in the chair.

It was reſolved that committees be appointed to bring in bills in conformity to the act of Congreſs of 23d September laſt, reſpecting gaols; and that of the 7th Auguſt, reſpecting light-houſes.

A reſolution was alſo agreed to, appointing a committee to prepare and bring in a bill in conformity to the concurrent reſolution of the Legiſlature of the 13th of July laſt, reſpecting Fort George and its dependencies.

The committee then roſe, the Houſe accepted of the report, and appointed committees accordingly.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Hon. LEGISLATURE of this STATE.

A WRITER, in a late Poughkeepſie paper, on the important ſubject of PUBLIC SCHOOLS, introduces this very ſingular obſervation, "It "is even conjectured, ſays he, that our legiſla- "ture will never conſent to a law, making it the "duty of each town to ſupport a reſpectable "ſchool, for fear it would be unpopular."—Can it be poſſible that there ſhould be any foundation for ſuch a conjecture? If there is—Can language ſuggeſt a more powerful motive, to induce the Legiſlature to paſs ſuch a law? Does it not indicate ſuch a ſtate of ignorance, and degradation, as calls on all the principles of humanity, benevolence, and patriotiſm, to make the moſt ſpirited exertions, that the people may be brought from under the tyranny of ſuch ignominious ſentiments, ſo hoſtile to their beſt intereſts, in every point of view? for that ſociety muſt be in a deplorable condition, in which it is unpopular to propoſe a public regulation, that has for its object, the diffuſion of knowledge, ſcience, and virtue, among the people. The Deity hath not deviſed a ſyſtem ſo competent to this deſign, as public ſchools.—The preſent enlightened Legiſlature of this State, hath on many occaſions adopted a moſt public ſpirited line of conduct—and there can be no doubt, that this important ſubject will be taken into conſideration by them—and ſuch effectual proviſion made, that the State of New-York may in *this*, as ſhe does in other reſpects, ſupport her pretenſions to an enlightened, liberal policy. CIVIS.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. EDITOR,

I was agreeably ſurprized to read in one of the Papers to day, that in the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, the Revenue which may be expected from the Poſt-Office is eſtimated at 100000 Dollars—this is ſo contrary to paſt experience, that I cannot but ſuppoſe, that in addition to enhancing the rate of poſtage, ſome new arrangements are contemplated—there is one which appears to me very eſſential, and that is to give the Merchants and others a greater opportunity to anſwer their Letters by the return of the poſt by which they are received—The practice of cloſing the mail, the ſame evening that it arrives, which in a great meaſure deprives them of this convenience, operates againſt the revenue to Government. MERCATOR.

January 15.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 16, 1790.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

The public anticipations are more than realized by the communications made to Congreſs at the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion. During the receſs it appears that the Executive Departments have been inceſſantly employed in forming the neceſſary arrangements, collecting information, and preparing public buſineſs, in ſuch manner that the National Legiſlature has the moſt important objects brought immediately before them—and there is no doubt, but that they will proceed in the diſcuſſion of every ſubject, with all that unanimity and diſpatch, which is compatible with doing juſtice to the general intereſts of their conſtituents.

How muſt the boſom of every friend to the United States expand with pleaſure, in contemplating the ſituation of our country, as delineated in the ſpeech of The Preſident to both Houſes of Congreſs: What a generous confidence in the patriotiſm of the citizens! And what a glow of hope, that as they have begun, ſo they will continue to appreciate the bleſſings of good government, under the beſt Conſtitution ever conferred upon any of the ſons of men.

Of the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury much may be ſaid; but as it will ſhortly be laid before the public, an anticipation of their opinion, will doubtleſs fall below the ſentiments that will be excited on its appearance.

Another correſpondent informs, that a number of the ſect called SHAKERS, having, thro the benevolence of a certain Society, not an hundred miles from John-Street, been indulged with the uſe of their Tabernacle for a few evenings paſt, to hold their *particular* meetings in, has occaſioned thoſe extraordinary appearances, noiſes, &c. which have excited ſo much ſpeculation.---There is nothing new in all this---there was a ſect in Perſia a thouſand years ago, that beat this hollow, in writhings, contortions, groanings and ſcreechings.

BOSTON STAGE.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public, that having contracted to carry the public mail in the ſtage from New-York to Boſton, for the year 1790—commencing January the firſt to go twice a week till the firſt of May, and three times a week from firſt May to firſt November, and to employ a perſon to go thro' with the mail to take Care of it. He engages that this *conductor* ſhall tranſact all private buſineſs committed to him with fidelity at a reaſonable Commiſſion—he will carry bundles, money, newſpapers, &c. And may be ſeen every Wedneſday and Saturday Evening in New-York, at Fraunces Tavern, in Boſton at the ſubſcribers Houſe, in Hartford at Frederick Bull's, Coffee Houſe.

Four active men are now engaged as Conductors, who have given bonds for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt.

LEVI PEASE.

THE OBSERVER.

No. XIII.

Our national happineſs muſt depend on the perfection of our union.

DIVIDE *and govern*, was the policy of Great Britain to keep the Americans in ſubjection, before our emancipation from her authority; and it is now the policy of thoſe who wiſh to embarraſs our councils and defeat the general government. The ſucceſs of this artifice is manifeſt from the ſtrange conceptions of each other, entertained by the inhabitants in the extremes of the United States, before our happy revolution. An intercourſe in war and policy, has done much to remove theſe prejudices of ignorance, and we find that an American, whether he were born in New-Hampſhire or Carolina, is a reaſonable being, is capable of friendſhip and honeſty, and if he be decently treated will return the civility. Ignorance on this ſubject is now ſo far removed, that when I hear any one diſſeminating prejudices againſt a diſtant part of the union or endeavoring to prove an irreconcileable oppoſition of intereſts, I immediately ſuſpect his heart of a political poiſon; and that a miſchievous deſign againſt the government, rather than ignorance of men is his motive to aſperſe.

If there be any who cannot dilate their affections and policy beyond our ancient colonial juriſdictions, they ought immediately to quit the country, and ſeek an inſular ſituation, where rocks and waves may be an unchangeable boundary to their brotherly love—for ſuch, our parent iſle will be a happy retreat, where a charity and national ſyſtem of three hundred miles in dimenſion will over-reach the limits of territory.

We often ſpeak of the union—this union now ſubſiſts in theory, and to make it permanent muſt be in feeling and in practice—it muſt riſe ſuperior to local attachments and boundary lines, to the intereſt and deſigns of a party—and muſt graſp the whole. In the policy of a nation the little paſſions ought to have no concern. In the home-bred labourer, who ſuppoſes his own diſtrict to approach near the extreme limits of human habitation, we forgive the narrow apprehenſion and its conſequences; but in a lawgiver of his country, or in any public officer, we mark the weakneſs, and pity him as a man whoſe mind is leſs than his employment.

Gentlemen who poſſeſs delegated power, ought not to forget the particular intereſts of their conſtituents; but this part may be over acted—a thouſand queſtions of oppoſite intereſt, may be invented by a ſmall degree of ſagacity; to heal and not aggravate the oppoſition marks a great politician—to adopt a pervading ſyſtem, in which ſacrifices made by any part of the union, ſhall be compenſated by equivalent benefits, is the work of a ſkilful lawgiver. A deſire of popularity in their own ſmall diſtricts, with ſome, proves a temptation to be very curious in diſcovering local intereſts; this may ſucceed for a time but as the motive is not the moſt honorable, muſt in the end defeat the very purpoſes, which it was deſigned to promote.

In a country of free electors, where all have ſome property, there is a worthy pride on this ſubject; thoſe are moſt reſpected, who unite an economical care of the peoples' intereſt, with a magnitude of mind commenſurate to national purpoſes. A good ſubject had rather loſe a few pence annually, than to hear it ſaid his repreſentative is a man of litttle and ſelfiſh views.

In the galleries of the State Legiſlatures, I have often obſerved the feelings of every ſpectator wounded, by the riſing of a member to give information, *that the meaſure is againſt the intereſt of his town or county, and therefore he muſt oppoſe it.*

The influence of example is great! We have ſanguine expectations, that the magnanimity and enlarged national views, manifeſted by *all* the gentleman of our general repreſentation, in their laſt ſeſſion, will have a ſalutary effect on the feelings of thoſe, who legiſlate for the particular States.—When we remember that *every* mind was ſuperior to territorial prepoſſeſſions, and enlarged as the empire to which they give law!—When we reflect, how they conſidered themſelves acting for a nation, and not for a ſingle State; and that they were not known even to name their own ancient dominions, leſt it ſhould be conſtrued into an anti-national meaning! When we obſerve that the ſpirit of conceſſion brightened to the very cloſe of their meeting, and ſhone with moſt dazzling luſtre, on the queſtion of *a permanent ſeat for government*; we are ſurpriſed by ſuch ſuperiority of human weakneſs!—Such examples muſt be powerful on the feeling of every State!—From this moment, a patriotiſm not confined to little limits will inſpire our State councils!—And every informed citizen, will conſider himſelf a ſubject not of one; but of the United States!—

The final adjuſtment of a revenue ſyſtem, is a ſubject more expoſed than any other, to the intruſion of local views and ancient prepoſſeſſions. Both rulers and people muſt expect to ſacrifice ſome feelings, which were pardonable in our old ſtate of ſeparation; but in our new ſtate of union are wholly unfit. The man cannot be a good ſubject, who on a propoſition of public meaſures, firſt enquires within himſelf, will this work an excluſive advantage to my own town, county, or ſtate; with this ſpirit he will be forever grumbling at imaginary wrongs, and his brain will be diſtracted with political phantoms which have no exiſtence but in his own jealouſy and ſelfiſhneſs.

Either break the chain of union, and let every part get what it may, in the general wreck of property and honor; or make the union, as real as it is oſtenſible; and the only way for this, is to be one in legiſlation, in a judiciary ſyſtem, in finance, in public funds, and in the manner of taxation and forming a national revenue. If in this great republic, there are to be thirteen treaſury departments; each jealous of the other, and armed with ſuch hoſtile cunning as the ſeveral States can produce and all of them *moſt jealous* of the general treaſury: If every State is to have a plan of revenue from trade and buſineſs, artfully calculated to entrap its neighbors: If each State is to have a ſeparate debt, for which they muſt provide, by means the moſt anti-national in their operation; certainly our union cannot be perfected.

Demagogues and men of diſhoneſt principles but popular views, will take occaſions from the diſorder to diſſeminate the ſeeds of contention between the States—the low paſſions of the people will be kept alive, and in the hour of paſſion they will ſubmit to ſuch State meaſures, as in the end muſt rob them of prodigious property; for it is not poſſible for the ſeveral States to provide for our debt, in ſo economical a manner, as it may be done by the united power. The old method of requiſition on the States hath been found futile in the extreme; and for Congreſs in taxing the States, to have a motly proceſs adapted to the ſeveral modes of aſſeſſing and collecting now uſed in each, will keep alive ſuſpicions of partiality; and prevent order, regularity, and a ſimilarity of decrees in the higher departments of the treaſury. Uniformity in the manner of taxing and collecting through the whole, I conſider as a principal ſtep towards the perfection of our union; and to be uniform, the ſyſtem of the United States, muſt overlook all local cuſtoms, and ſtand on its own baſis—it muſt adopt a ſimple proceſs, which may be underſtood by every kind of people in the union; and ſuch I conceive is the propoſition of a land-tax which I have heretofore made.

There is nothing in the circumſtances, either of the eaſtern, middle or ſouthern States, which in the opinion of an impartial mind, ought to militate againſt a plan of ſimilar operation through the whole. People may have their jealouſies; while the States were in treaty with each other, it was neceſſary to bear with them; now we are one people, have a right to the ſame treatment, and all jealouſy ought to be done away.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

THE NEW YEAR.

THE commencement of a new year, it is hoped, will be marked by a new æra in the policy of this State. The ſeſſion of our Legiſlature, which takes place on the ſecond Monday of January inſt. is anxiouſly waited for. The eyes of Europe, as well as America, are upon us: and that we may, at ſuch an intereſting criſis, walk worthy of our vocation, is the ardent wiſh of every friend to this and the United States. By adopting the government of the Union, farmers, merchants, and citizens of every deſcription, would ſoon experience a pleaſing reverſe of circumſtances; wealth would flow in upon us from every quarter, and the bane of a community, the Truck-Trade (which extreme neceſſity compelled us to adopt) become totally extinct.

Effectual Remedy for the Bite of a Mad Dog.

THERE is nothing, perhaps, ſo much to be dreaded as the bite of a mad dog: for the poiſon is ſo very infectious and penetrating, that it takes effect thro the clothes, without fetching blood; by the breath of the animal drawn into the lungs; by a touch of the tooth if recent; and applying it to the lips or tongue, when it has been long dried; by handling the wound, or inſtrument, which was the death of the animal; or by handling things which have been infected by any of the former means.

To prevent the fatal conſequences that too often attend theſe accidents, the following (which is the famous Eaſt-India Specific) is recommended to be given in a glaſs of brandy:

Take native cinnabar, and factitious cinnabar, of each 24 grains, muſk 16 grains, make it into a powder, and give it one doſe, as it was given in the following caſe:

A poor man was bit by a mad dog, and after uſing divers medicines, was invaded with a ſtrong hydrophobia, and being confined in Greenwich, was treated with the above medicine as follows: His teeth being forced aſunder with a knife, he took one doſe: three hours after the hydrophobious ſymptoms were abated, he ſwallowed a ſecond doſe, which by next morning almoſt recovered him; he took a third doſe in a fortnight, a fourth in a month after, and never felt any more of the hydrophobious ſymptoms.

FROM THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

Publiſhed at Salem, by Mr. THOMAS C. CUSHING.

BY late intelligence from India we learn, that the French have ceded Pondicherry, on the coaſt of Coromandel, to Tippoo Saib—reſerving the right, for a limited time, of keeping a ſmall number of troops in the citadel, for the protection of ſuch ſhips as may touch there before this ceſſion is generally known. Tranſports were gone to bring Gen. Conway, (the French Generaliſſimo in India) and the troops to the Iſle of France.

Tippoo had deſtroyed the ſtrong fortreſs of Mangnelor, on the Malabar coaſt. The Engliſh poſſeſſed themſelves of this commanding ſituation the laſt war; but Tippoo, determined that they ſhould never more take advantage of it, detached a large body of troops to deſtroy it, and attended himſelf in perſon to ſee that it was effectually done. It was blown up and overturned to its very foundations, exhibiting a ſcene of ruins like the effects of a violent convulſion of nature.

The policy of this warlike and ferocious Prince appears to be, to gain Indoſtan entirely to himſelf, and to deſtroy all intercourſe between its inhabitants and Europeans. For this purpoſe, he has ordered every pepper-ſhrub to be rooted up, in his dominions, and every object of commerce to be deſtroyed.

Tippoo's numerous troops are under the moſt excellent diſcipline: the Engliſh by fighting them, and the French by aiding them, have taught them the European art of war. A great number of Gen. Matthews's army, who were captured laſt war, and other Europeans, are now in his pay.

It is ſaid, the probable conſequence of the meaſures of Tippoo and the French will be, the entire expulſion of the Engliſh from the peninſula of Indoſtan; when, purſuing his plan of policy, Tippoo will turn about, and drive off the French alſo.

If to remove uſurpers, and to obtain the entire government of Indoſtan, for the ſake of eſtabliſhing a beneficial commerce with the reſt of the world, appeared to be the objects of Tippoo, we might perhaps be juſtified in wiſhing him ſucceſs: but we fear he is actuated only by revenge, and an ambition to govern by military law—that he means to prevent a friendly intercourſe between his ſubjects and the inhabitants of the other parts of the globe; and to wage a general war againſt the arts of peace, which have had ſo happy an influence upon mankind.

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